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STRATEGIC SERVICES WAR DEPARTMENT

20 September 1946

Country: USSR

Subject: 1. Industries
2. Altai Mines
3. Shipyards

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Reference:

The following information comes from informants recently employed in Soviet industry.

Eastern Siberia

1. Irkutsk

a. General. Because of war-time industrial development, the population of Irkutsk has risen from 250,000 to more than 500,000.

b. Stalin Aircraft Factory Nr. 39. (May-June 1946)

It is in Irkutsk II, approximately 800 meters from the Angara River. The factory, which employs 25,000 workers, has been partially converted to production of agricultural machinery, but the extent of conversion is unknown. An airport is close to the factory.

c. Factory Nr. 16 (June 1946)

It is some 56 kilometers from Irkutsk on the Angara River and the Trans-Siberian railway. It produces gasoline from coal with machinery recently brought from Germany. Coal used in the process comes from the mines near Cheremkhovo, 150 kilometers northwest of Irkutsk on the Trans-Siberian railway.

d. Kulibinok Machine Factory (June 1946)

It produces machine-tools, casings for large bombs (two tons), automobile parts, and heavy machinery.

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E. Factory No. 98 (June 1945)

It is in Usolye Sibirskoye, approximately 65 kilometers northwest of Irkutsk II along the Angara River and the Trans-Siberian railway. It produces oxygen, hydrogen, and other industrial gases.

F. There is a large airport five kilometers north of the Irkutsk railway station.

2. Omsk

Factory No. 726 (March 1945)

It produces automobile and aircraft tires, tank treads, and life-belts, and processes artificial rubber. It employed an average of 8,000 workers in war-time. Water from the Irtish River, six to seven kilometers distant, supplies the factory via pipes laid underground at a depth of more than six feet.

Central Siberia

3. Novosibirsk

Chkalov Aircraft Factory (June-July 1945)

It is three to four kilometers south of the town. It employed 40,000 workers in June 1945; it is reported to be the largest aircraft factory in the Soviet Union.

4. Barnaul, Altai Krai (April-May 1945)

A. Factory No. 602

2,000 workers produce radios and radio parts.

B. Factory No. 77

It produces small tanks (type and details unknown). During the war, 8,000 workers worked in three shifts. As of April-May 1945, the factory was expanding facilities and increasing production.

C. Factory No. 37

Produces gun-powder and standard small-arms ammunition. 6,000 workers were employed during the war.

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D. Boiler Factory

Employs approximately 4,000 workers, mostly Japanese. Production is expanding.

Mari A.S.S.R.

5. Yoshkar-Ola (150 kilometers northwest of Kazan)

a. Factory Nr. 197

b. Factory Nr. 193

No further details on either factory are available.

Uzbek S.S.R.

6. Bokhara (March 1946)

State Clothing Factory

3,000 to 3,500 workers working in three shifts produce army uniforms.

7. Kzil-Orda (March 1946)

Factory Nr. 24

Reportedly the largest rice mill in the Soviet Union, with a capacity of 80 tons every 24 hours.

Odessa

8. Klimp Werke (Evaluation F-C) (April—May 1946)

A. The Klimp Werke is about one kilometer outside the city-limits of Odessa, on the Odessa-Berezovka railway line. It is not known whether this factory was built before the war or during the German occupation. The machinery, however, is entirely German. In May 1946, 1,000 civilians and 400 German PWs were employed in the factory, which was not working at full capacity.

B. The works currently produces parts for the German BMW-803 aircraft motor, which was used in the Messerschmitt 410. It also

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manufactures parts for a tank engine of unknown type, but reportedly similar to the German Daimler tank engine. Finished parts are taken on a narrow-gauge railway to an assembly plant some 300 yards to the south, in the direction of Odessa.

C. The original German DB-605 was an 1800 HP motor; its Russian adaptation produces 2300 HP. It is reported that, other factors being equal, aircraft equipped with the Soviet model, and using the equivalent of German 100-octane C-3 gasoline could surpass the maximum speed (average: 500 KPH) of the DB-605-equipped ME 410 by 70 KPH. A German PW working as a drill-operator in the factory stated that the metal used in the construction of the engines was superior to that used by the Germans.

Altai Mines (March 1946)

9. At Leninogorsk, there are six quartz-producing mines, whose combined production is estimated at 30,000 tons of unprocessed ore daily. Of the 12,500 workers employed, 3,000 are Germans, 300 Poles (there since 1939), and some other Axis PWs. The mines are worked night and day, on three eight-hour shifts. All mine-shafts are horizontal.

10. Sokol Lead, Silver, and Zinc Mine

A. This mine has 4,500 miners organized in 15-man teams. Each team is responsible, on pain of deprivation of rations, for the production of 50 tons of ore daily.

B. The ore is mined by water-pressure drills and automatic telescopic drills (for upward boring). It is removed on 1-ton dump-trucks which are drawn out of the mine by cables attached to hand-winches. Electric traction on the cables was planned for installation after March 1946.

C. The ventilating system is adequate only in some parts of the mine; and the timber shaft-supports have been poorly installed, so that when new shafts are blasted the existing ones are in danger of collapsing. The water-pumping system is used only in the deepest shafts.

11. Leninogorsk Lead Mine

This is the oldest mine in the area, producing the best lead. The output is not known. The narrow-gauge railway connecting

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the mine-heads with the entrenching works and the dynamite and carbide factories passes through a tunnel under the mountains in which the shafts of this mine have been bored.

12. Altaj Gold Mine

This mine is surrounded by barbed-wire and guarded by troops. No PWs are employed. All the miners are Russian political prisoners who live and eat separately.

13. In the area there are two other mines about which it is known only that one was not being worked in March 1946 and that the other was also a lead, silver, and zinc mine.

Petrozavodsk (Kalininsk), Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. (April 1946)

14. General

A. Between December, 1945 and April, 1946 the population increased from 20,000 to 60,000.

B. 11,000 PWs arrived in January 1946. They are working on barracks and other housing projects north of the town. It is estimated that there are 140,000 Germans and other Axis PWs in Karelia.

C. The local power-station produces 2,400 KWH.

15. Shipyards

A. The Schichau Shipyards of Elbing, (Elbing) East Prussia, were dismantled and shipped by rail to Petrozavodsk, on Lake Onega, where they arrived in January 1946. (Field Comment: Lake Onega is connected to the Baltic and White Seas by the Baltic-White Sea Canal.)

B. While in Elbing, these yards were capable of building vessels of 36,000 tons. The naval supply-ships "Ditmarschen" and "Nordmark", both of 22,000 tons, were built in the Schichau yards.

C. In Petrozavodsk, however, the yards will be used for the construction of small vessels averaging 1,000 tons registry. Two such ships can be built at the same time. Planned construction time is six months. The keel of a gun-boat was laid in March 1946.

D. 600 German PWs, classified as specialists, were employed in setting up the yards in April 1946.

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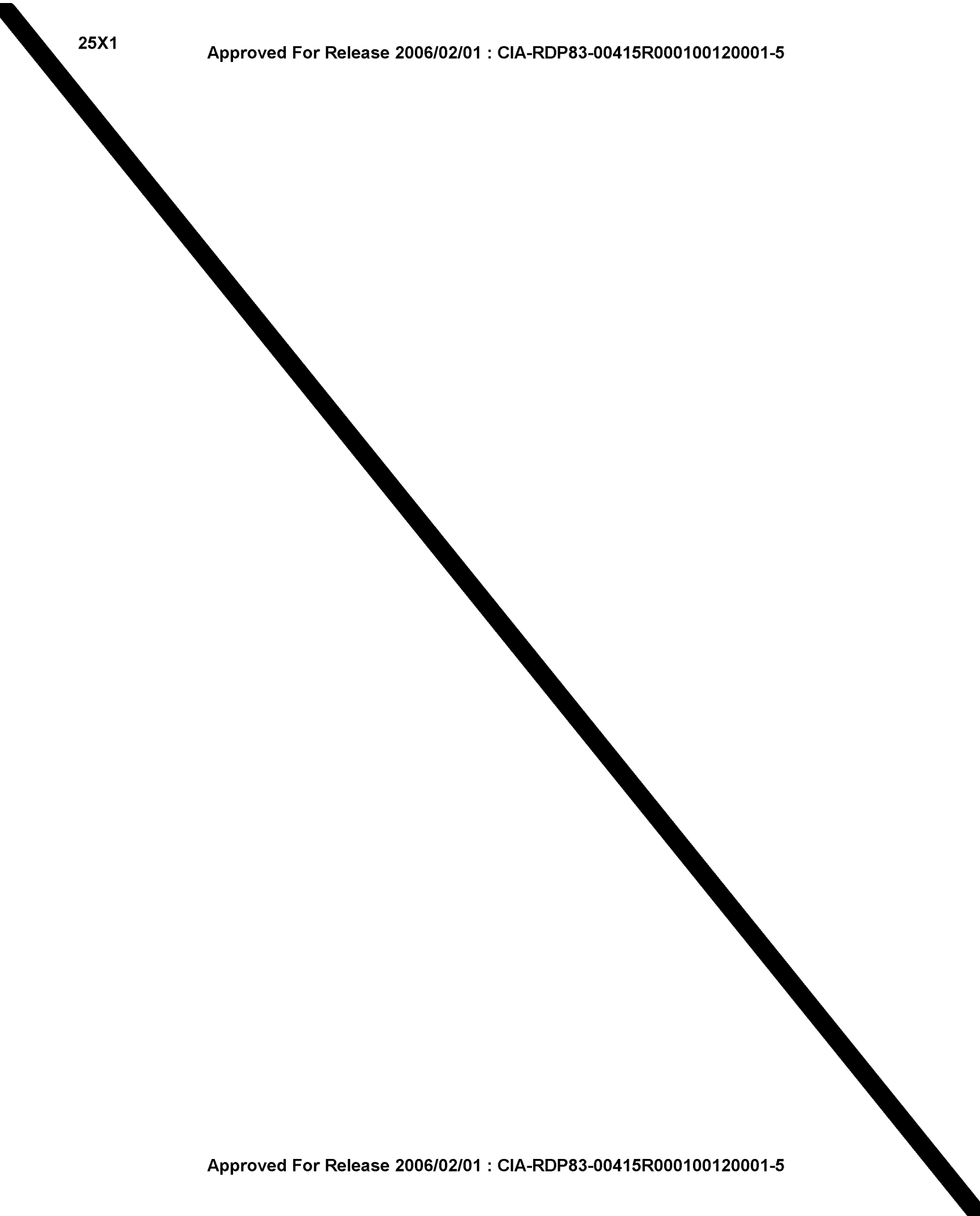

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